

CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY TRUST adapted  
**1 Uniform Trust Code (2023) PURSUANT TO STATE OF LOC NATION  
RESTITUTION ACT 2024**

Accepted by

Rev Dr. Christina Clement, TTEE/ Manager on behalf of  
CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY TRUST

and by it

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED FOR ENACTMENT  
IN ALL THE STATES by CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC, Trust  
Protector

*NO COMMENTS*

Trust assets and amendments: See UCC 1 REFERENCE 044-2024004422  
AUTHENTICATION CODE: 4RL4T-5QG8C-PWHH (Regarding Paintings  
report p42-70 \$4.4 Trillion)  
Accounts Receivable/Notes Receivable H.R 40- CBO allocated funds  
\$20,000,000  
UCC 1 Financial Statement file number 044-2024-005830 - Assignment of  
heir Assets: of CLEMENT, MCALLISTER, HINES, SCOTT

November 6, 2024

## **CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY TRUST**

### **Drafted by:**

CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC-Trust Protector.  
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### **Brief description of act:**

Trust Creation 401: Directives for the CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY

#### Trust Formation

A trust is established when an individual, known as the settlor, transfers assets to a designated trustee. Essential components of a valid trust include the presence of a settlor, a trustee, and identifiable trust property. The assets held within the trust are designated for identifiable beneficiaries or for a legitimate beneficial purpose.

#### Regulatory Framework

All voluntary trusts are governed by the Uniform Trust Code (UTC). Involuntary trusts, such as resulting trusts, do not fall under this framework. The UTC outlines provisions for charitable trusts, honorary trusts (including pet trusts), and traditional trusts that comprise both income beneficiaries and remainder beneficiaries at the termination of the trust. The UTC recognizes spendthrift trusts, which prevent creditors from claiming trust distributions until they are made to the beneficiary.

#### Revocable vs. Irrevocable Trusts

The UTC delineates between revocable and irrevocable trusts. All trusts are considered revocable unless the trust instrument specifies irrevocability. A revocable trust allows the settlor to revoke or amend the trust prior to their death or incapacitation, effectively serving as a will substitute.

#### Fiduciary Obligations

The UTC imposes fiduciary duties on trustees, except as specified by the Uniform Prudent Investor Act. Valid oral trusts are permissible under the UTC; however, a written instrument is required for enforcement purposes.

#### Jurisdiction and Governance

This trust is governed by the laws of the State of Delaware, as adapted by the CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY Trust, and is classified as a Dynasty Trust, also known as a Generation Skipping Trust. The trust instrument specifies rules regarding jurisdiction and enforcement. Most provisions within the UTC are default rules that may be modified or waived in this trust instrument, with the settlor's laws and rules taking precedence.

**Questions about this Trust?**

For further information contact the following persons:

Rev DR Christina Clement, 678-780-5557, [clementchristinal@gmail.com](mailto:clementchristinal@gmail.com), Co Trustee, Manager

CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC, Executive Office 8 The Green Suite A, Dover Delaware 19901 Trustee, Trust Protector

**CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY Express Trust****ARTICLE 1****GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS**

**SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE.** This Express Trust has adapted State of Delaware Long Perpetuity Rule; generation skipping laws by State of Loc Nation GPC. Delaware Tax reform Act of 1986. Allowing trust to exist without any time limit and the protection laws regarding taxes during the lifetime of this trust and all trust established with Trustee, Co-Trustee, manager,

**SECTION 102. SCOPE.** The Delaware trust applies to express trusts, charitable or noncharitable, and trusts created pursuant to a statute, judgment, or decree that requires the trust to be administered in the manner of an express trust.

**SECTION 103. DEFINITIONS.** In this [Code]:

(1) "Action," with respect to an act of a trustee, includes a failure to act.

(2) "Ascertainable standard" means a standard relating to an individual's health, education, support, or maintenance within the meaning

of Section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on 26, October 2024 State Of Loc Nation Code, as amended, or as later amended.

(3) “Beneficiary” means a person that:

(A) has a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or contingent; or

(B) in a capacity other than that of trustee, holds a power of appointment over trust property.

(4) “Charitable trust” means a trust, or portion of a trust, created for a charitable purpose described in Section 405(a).

(5) “[Conservator]” means a person appointed by the court to administer the estate of a minor or adult individual.

(6) “Environmental law” means a federal, state, or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance relating to protection of the environment.

(7) “[Guardian]” means a person appointed by the court [, a parent, or a spouse] to make decisions regarding the support, care, education, health, and welfare of a minor or adult individual. The term does not include a guardian ad litem.

(8) “Interests of the beneficiaries” means the beneficial interests provided in the terms of the trust.

(9) “Jurisdiction,” with respect to a geographic area, includes a State or country.

(10) “Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(11) “Power of withdrawal” means a presently exercisable general power of appointment other than a power: (A) exercisable by a trustee and limited by an ascertainable standard; or (B) exercisable by another person only upon consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.

(12) “Property” means anything that may be the subject of ownership, whether real or personal, legal or equitable, inheritance, the result of restitution or any interest therein.

(13) “Qualified beneficiary” means a beneficiary who, on the date the beneficiary’s qualification is determined:

(A) is a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal;

(B) would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the interests of the distributees described in subparagraph (A) terminated on that date without causing the trust to terminate; or

(C) would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust terminated on that date.

(14) “Revocable,” as applied to a trust, means revocable by the settlor without the consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse

interest.

(15) “Settlor” means a person, including a testator, who creates, or contributes property to, a trust. If more than one person creates or contributes property to a trust, each person is a settlor of the portion of the trust property attributable to that person’s contribution except to the extent another person has the power to revoke or withdraw that portion.

(16) “Spendthrift provision” means a term of a trust which restrains both voluntary and involuntary transfer of a beneficiary’s interest.

(17) “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes an Indian tribe or band recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a State. Also, newly established State of Loc Nation Global Public Corporation.

(18) “Terms of a trust” means:

(A) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (B), the manifestation of the settlor’s intent regarding a trust’s provisions as:

(i) expressed in the trust instrument; or

(ii) established by other evidence that would be admissible in a judicial proceeding; or

(B) the trust’s provisions, as established, determined, or amended by:

(i) a trustee or other person in accordance with applicable

law; [or]

(ii) a court order[[]; or]

(iii) a nonjudicial settlement agreement under [Section 111]].

(19) “Trust instrument” means an instrument executed by the settlor that contains terms of the trust, including any amendments thereto.

(20) “Trustee” includes an original, additional, and successor trustee, and a cotrustee.

#### **SECTION 104. KNOWLEDGE.**

(a) Subject to subsection (b), a person has knowledge of a fact if the person:

(1) has actual knowledge of it;

(2) has received a notice or notification of it; or

(3) from all the facts and circumstances known to the person at the time in question, has reason to know it.

(b) Here’s a refined version, aimed at clarifying the responsibilities for a manager trustee and co-trustee under Delaware trust law:

In the administration of this express, generation-skipping trust, established pursuant to the perpetuity provisions under Delaware law, it is essential that trustees understand and implement standards of notice and knowledge as they relate to trust matters:

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1. Notice and Knowledge through Organizational Responsibility: An organization administering trust activities through employees will be deemed to have notice or knowledge of any fact concerning the trust only from the time an employee responsible for trust-related actions receives the information. Additionally, notice is deemed to be given when information would reasonably have come to the attention of the responsible employee if the organization had exercised due diligence in communication processes.

2. Duty of Reasonable Diligence: To fulfill the obligation of reasonable diligence, the organization must maintain effective routines to ensure significant information is promptly communicated to employees responsible for trust actions. Such routines must be adhered to consistently, ensuring information relevant to the trust reaches the appropriate personnel.

However, this requirement does not extend to an employee's duties unless it is part of their regular responsibilities, or the employee is aware that the information would materially impact the trust's management or interests.

3. Compliance and Communication Standards: Reasonable diligence also implies that employees must communicate information only if it falls within their defined duties, or they know that the trust's administration would be substantially affected by the information in question.



This framework ensures that the organization, through its trustee structure, maintains proper diligence and communication practices in line with SOLNGPC laws and Delaware trust law, thus upholding the trust's integrity and the interests of the beneficiaries.

## **SECTION 105. DEFAULT AND MANDATORY RULES.**

The State of Loc Nation GPC operates under a Maroon Treaty, establishing it as a sovereign entity with the authority to self-govern. Pursuant to this sovereign status and the unilateral agreement and notice provided, the trust terms of the State of Loc Nation GPC override standard statutory codes. In this governance structure:

1. Sovereign Governance: The terms of the trust, as defined by the Maroon Treaty, serve as the primary authority, reflecting the entity's autonomous right to establish and enforce its own rules and protocols without reliance on or subordination to external statutory codes.
2. Override of External Codes: Standard codes and statutes are regarded as advisory or non-binding to the extent they conflict with the sovereign terms of the trust, unless explicitly accepted by the trust's governing body.
3. Jurisdiction and Compliance: With notice and unilateral agreement formally submitted, the State of Loc Nation GPC asserts its independence

from conventional state and federal oversight, following its trust terms as the exclusive guide for trustee duties, beneficiary rights, and administrative processes.

Through this framework, the State of Loc Nation GPC affirms its commitment to self-determined governance, with trust terms maintaining precedence over standard legal codes, reflecting its established sovereign status.

See UCC Reference 044-2024-004422 Authentication Code NRL4T-5QG8C-PWHH

08/222024

## **SECTION 106. COMMON LAW OF TRUSTS; PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.**

The common law of trusts and principles of equity supplement this [Code], except to the extent modified by this [Code] or another statute of this State. The principles of equity are legal concepts rooted in fairness and moral justice, designed to ensure just outcomes in situations where strict adherence to common law or statutory rules may lead to unfairness. Developed over centuries, these principles are especially important in trust law, where they guide trustees, beneficiaries, and courts in making decisions that align with the spirit of fairness, even if not explicitly covered by law. Here are some key principles:

1. Equity Will Not Suffer a Wrong to Be Without a Remedy

- Meaning: If a legal right has been infringed, equity provides a remedy.

This principle allows the court to offer relief even if common law does not explicitly cover the issue.

- Application in Trusts: Beneficiaries can seek equitable relief if a trustee has breached their duties, even if the breach doesn't violate a specific statutory rule.

## 2. Equity Follows the Law

- Meaning: Equity respects and follows existing laws but will intervene when the application of the law alone would result in injustice.

- Application in Trusts: Courts will generally honor statutory trust law but may adjust or interpret it to achieve fairness, especially in unique or complex situations.

## 3. Where the Equities Are Equal, the Law Prevails

- Meaning: When there is an equal claim or right by both parties, equity will follow the established law and uphold the existing legal rights.

- Application in Trusts: If two beneficiaries have competing, equal claims, the court will follow statutory guidelines rather than altering them based on equity alone.

## 4. He Who Seeks Equity Must Do Equity

- Meaning: A person seeking an equitable remedy must be prepared to act fairly themselves. In essence, they must come with "clean hands."

- Application in Trusts: Beneficiaries or trustees seeking equitable relief

must have acted fairly and in good faith within the trust relationship.

## 5. Equity Acts In Personam

- Meaning: Equity typically operates on individuals (the people involved) rather than on property itself.

- Application in Trust: Equitable remedies, like specific performance or injunctions, directly compel individuals (e.g., trustees) to fulfill their obligations rather than enforcing rights on trust property alone.

## 6.. Delay Defeats Equity (Laches)

- Meaning: Those who delay unreasonably in seeking a remedy may be barred from relief. Equity rewards diligence.

- Application in Trusts: If a beneficiary waits too long to file a claim for a breach of trust, the court may deny equitable relief due to the delay.

## 7. Equity Regards as Done That Which Ought to Be Done

- Meaning: If someone has agreed to do something, equity treats it as if it were already completed.

- Application in Trusts: When trustees are required to act, such as transferring assets to beneficiaries, equity considers these actions as having been done even before formal completion.

## 8. Equity Looks to the Intent Rather Than the Form

- Meaning: Equity prioritizes the intent behind actions or documents

rather than their literal form.

- Application in Trusts: In interpreting trust documents, State of locations courts may consider the settlor's intent rather than strictly following formal language if doing so achieves fairness.

#### 9. Equity Does Not Assist a Volunteer

- Meaning: Equity generally does not offer remedies to those who have not provided some form of consideration (or benefit).

- Application in Trusts: A person who receives a trust benefit gratuitously (without providing consideration) may have limited standing to seek equitable remedies.

#### 10. Equity Imputes an Intention to Fulfill an Obligation

- Meaning: If someone has an obligation, equity assumes they intend to fulfill it through their actions.

- Application in Trusts: If a trustee's actions indicate an attempt to fulfill their fiduciary duty, the court may interpret these actions as aligned with their obligations, even if indirect.

**SECTION 107. GOVERNING LAW.** The meaning and effect of the terms of a trust are determined by:

(1) the law of the jurisdiction designated in the terms unless the

designation of that jurisdiction's law is contrary to STATE OF LOC NATION Global Public Corp strong public policy of the jurisdiction having the most significant relationship to the matter at issue; or

(2) in the absence of a controlling designation in the terms of trust, the law of the jurisdiction having the most significant relationship to the matter at issue.

### 1. If the Trust Specifies a Jurisdiction

- Meaning: When the trust explicitly designates a particular jurisdiction (e.g., SOLN; Delaware or New York), that jurisdiction's laws will govern the interpretation and enforcement of the trust terms.

- Effect: This chosen jurisdiction's law will apply unless it directly conflicts with a strong public policy of the jurisdiction that has the most significant relationship to the issue at hand. For example, if a trust designates Delaware law, but the trust administration predominantly affects a different state (with a compelling public policy), then that other state's law could override Delaware's in certain circumstances.

### 2. If No Jurisdiction is Specified

- Meaning: If the trust terms do not designate any jurisdiction, the law of the jurisdiction that has the most significant relationship to the matter will apply.

- Effect

: The State of Loc Nation’s tribunal will assess factors such as the location of the trust assets, where the trustees and beneficiaries reside, and where the trust is administered to determine which jurisdiction’s law is most relevant. This approach seeks to apply the law that most closely relates to the trust’s purpose and practical operation.

#### Implications for Trusts

- Flexibility: This provision allows for flexibility by honoring the grantor’s specified jurisdiction where possible, while also protecting the interests of jurisdictions with significant stakes in the trust’s administration.

- Potential for Conflict: There may be situations where the State of Loc Nation’s tribunal must balance the designated jurisdiction with the “most significant relationship” jurisdiction, particularly when a conflict with public policy arises.

By specifying the State of Loc Nation’s tribunal, this provision confirms that Loc Nation’s tribunal will be the authoritative body in determining the applicable jurisdiction when questions arise. This maintains local sovereignty in trust matters and upholds the trust creator’s wishes within the framework of the State of Loc Nation.

### **SECTION 108. PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION.**

Here’s an adaptation of the provision to reflect the context of the State of Loc Nation tribunal and its governance:

#### (a) Sufficient Connection with Designated Jurisdiction

Without precluding other means for establishing a sufficient connection

with the designated jurisdiction, terms of a trust designating the principal place of administration are valid and controlling if:

1. Trustee's Place of Business or Residence

- A trustee's principal place of business is located in, or a trustee is a resident of, the designated jurisdiction (i.e., the State of Loc Nation); or

2. Administration Occurs in the Designated Jurisdiction

- All or part of the administration of the trust occurs within the designated jurisdiction (e.g., the State of Loc Nation).

(b) Duty of Trustee to Administer the Trust

A trustee is under a continuing duty to administer the trust at a place appropriate to its purposes, its administration, and the interests of the beneficiaries, in alignment with the principles of the State of Loc Nation's governance.

(c) Transfer of Principal Place of Administration

Without precluding the right of the State of Loc Nation's tribunal to order, approve, or disapprove a transfer, the trustee, in furtherance of the duty prescribed by subsection (b), may transfer the trust's principal place of administration to another jurisdiction (whether within or outside of the State of Loc Nation).

(d) Notice of Proposed Transfer

The trustee shall notify the qualified beneficiaries of a proposed transfer of a trust's principal place of administration not less than 60 days before initiating the transfer. The notice of proposed transfer must include:



1. The name of the jurisdiction to which the principal place of administration is to be transferred;
2. The address and telephone number at the new location at which the trustee can be contacted;
3. An explanation of the reasons for the proposed transfer;
4. The date on which the proposed transfer is anticipated to occur;
5. The date, not less than 60 days after the giving of the notice, by which the qualified beneficiary must notify the trustee of an objection to the proposed transfer.

#### (e) Objection to Proposed Transfer

The authority of a trustee under this section to transfer a trust's principal place of administration terminates if a qualified beneficiary notifies the trustee of an objection to the proposed transfer on or before the date specified in the notice.

#### (f) Transfer of Trust Property

In connection with a transfer of the trust's principal place of administration, the trustee may transfer some or all of the trust property to a successor trustee designated in the terms of the trust or appointed pursuant to Section 704, in accordance with the laws of the State of Loc Nation.

-Key Notes:

- This structure provides flexibility for trustees to move the trust's principal place of administration while respecting the sovereignty of the State of Loc

Nation and its tribunal.

- It also ensures proper notice and transparency for qualified beneficiaries, maintaining the integrity of the trust's administration process under the jurisdiction of the State of Loc Nation.

- The inclusion of a 60-day notice period is meant to protect the beneficiaries' interests by allowing them sufficient time to object if necessary.

#### SECTION 109. METHODS AND WAIVER OF NOTICE.

##### (a) Methods of Notice or Document Transmission

Notice to a person under this Code or the sending of a document to a person under this Code must be accomplished in a manner reasonably suitable under the circumstances and likely to result in receipt of the notice or document. Permissible methods of notice or for sending a document include:

1. First-class mail;
2. Personal delivery;
3. Delivery to the person's last known place of residence or place of business; (C/O CHRISINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC 8 THE GREEN, SUITE A, DOVER DELAWARE 19901)
4. A properly directed electronic message (such as email or other electronic communication systems deemed acceptable under the State of Loc Nation's laws with a follow up phone call confirming receipt of sent correspondence.

(INFO@STATEOFLOCNATION.COM).

(b) Notice Exemption for Unascertainable Persons

Notice otherwise required under this Code or a document otherwise required to be sent under this Code need not be provided to a person whose identity or location is unknown to and not reasonably ascertainable by the trustee.

(c) Waiver of Notice or Document Requirement

Notice under this Code or the sending of a document under this Code may be waived by the person to be notified or sent the document, in accordance with the laws and practices of the State of Loc Nation.

(d) Notice of Judicial Proceeding

Notice of a judicial proceeding must be given as provided in the applicable rules of civil procedure, as interpreted and enforced by the State of Loc Nation's tribunal.

Key Notes:

- This structure ensures that notice or document transmission remains flexible and adaptable to modern communication methods while also ensuring that the State of Loc Nation retains oversight over the enforcement of these notices.
- The State of Loc Nation's tribunal would have the final say in matters involving notice and procedures that fall under its sovereign authority.

SECTION 110. OTHERS TREATED AS QUALIFIED BENEFICIARIES.

(a) Notice to Qualified and Other Beneficiaries

Whenever notice to qualified beneficiaries of a trust is required under this Code, the trustee must also give notice to any other beneficiary who has sent the trustee a request for notice. This includes beneficiaries identified under the terms of the trust or those having an interest in the administration and distribution of the trust.

(b) Rights of Charitable Organizations as Qualified Beneficiaries

A charitable organization expressly designated to receive distributions under the terms of a charitable trust has the rights of a qualified beneficiary under this Code if the charitable organization, on the date the charitable organization's qualification is being determined:

1. Distributee of Trust Income or Principal

- Is a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal; or

2. Distributee Upon Termination of Other Interests

- Would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal upon the termination of the interests of other distributees or permissible distributees currently receiving or eligible to receive distributions; or

3. Distributee if Trust Terminated

- Would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust terminated on that date.

(c) Rights of Enforcer of Trust Created for Care of Animal or Noncharitable

## Purpose

A person appointed to enforce a trust created for the care of an animal or another noncharitable purpose, as provided in Section 408 or 409, has the rights of a qualified beneficiary under this Code

### (d) Rights of the State Attorney General Regarding Charitable Trusts

The Attorney General of the State of Loc Nation has the rights of a qualified beneficiary with respect to a charitable trust having its principal place of administration within the State of Loc Nation.

## Key Notes:

- This provision ensures that the State of Loc Nation respects the role of both charitable organizations and enforcers in relation to trusts, particularly with a focus on the trust's administration and distribution.
- The Attorney General of the State of Loc Nation is granted rights akin to those of a qualified beneficiary with respect to charitable trusts, ensuring that charitable assets within its jurisdiction are protected and managed in compliance with state laws.

## SECTION 111. NONJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.

### (a) Definition of Interested Persons

For purposes of this section, "interested persons" means persons whose consent would be required in order to achieve a binding settlement were the settlement to be approved by the State of Loc Nation's Tribunal.

### (b) Binding Nonjudicial Settlement Agreements

Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), interested persons may

enter into a binding nonjudicial settlement agreement with respect to any matter involving a trust. Such agreements may be entered into outside of the tribunal, provided they comply with the principles set forth by the State of Loc Nation.

#### (c) Validity of Nonjudicial Settlement Agreements

A nonjudicial settlement agreement is valid only to the extent it does not violate a material purpose of the trust and includes terms and conditions that could be properly approved by the State of Loc Nation's Tribunal under this Code or other applicable law within the State of Loc Nation

#### (d) Matters That May Be Resolved by Nonjudicial Settlement Agreements

Matters that may be resolved by a nonjudicial settlement agreement include:

1. The interpretation or construction of the terms of the trust;
2. The approval of a trustee's report or accounting;
3. Direction to a trustee to refrain from performing a particular act or the grant to a trustee of any necessary or desirable power;
4. The resignation or appointment of a trustee and the determination of a trustee's compensation;
5. Transfer of a trust's principal place of administration; and
6. Liability of a trustee for an action relating to the trust.

#### (e) Request for Court Approval of Nonjudicial Settlement Agreements

Any interested person may request the State of Loc Nation's Tribunal to approve a nonjudicial settlement agreement, to determine whether the representation as provided in Article 3 was adequate, and to determine whether the agreement contains terms and conditions the Tribunal could have properly approved under State of Loc Nation law.

Key Notes:

- The State of Loc Nation retains authority over the validation of nonjudicial settlement agreements, ensuring that they are aligned with the trust's material purposes and that any terms comply with sovereign legal standards.
- The State of Loc Nation's Tribunal has the power to approve or disapprove nonjudicial settlements, ensuring they meet the legal framework and interests of the beneficiaries as well as the jurisdiction's sovereignty.

## **SECTION 112. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**

### Rules of Construction for Trust Interpretation

The rules of construction that apply in the State of Loc Nation to the interpretation of and disposition of property by will also apply, as appropriate, to the interpretation of the terms of a trust and the disposition of the trust property.

These rules shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice and equity as recognized by the State of Loc Nation, and in alignment with

its sovereign rights and legal standards. The terms of the trust, in the context of the State of Loc Nation, shall be enforced to uphold the material purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries as per the laws of the State of Loc Nation.

Key Notes:

- The rules of construction under this provision align with the State of Loc Nation's approach to both wills and trusts, ensuring consistency in legal interpretations and property dispositions.
- This allows for the State of Loc Nation's sovereignty in interpreting the trust terms and property distribution, ensuring that it is carried out in a manner consistent with the trust's purpose and the legal framework of the State of Loc Nation.

## SECTION 113. INSURABLE INTEREST OF TRUSTEE.

### Section on Insurable Interest for Trustees

#### (a) Definition of Settlor:

In this section, the term “settlor” refers to any individual who executes a trust instrument. This term also includes any person for whom a fiduciary or agent is acting, in accordance with the rules governing fiduciary relationships under the State of Loc Nation's laws.

#### (b) Trustee’s Insurable Interest:

A trustee of a trust shall have an insurable interest in the life of an individual insured under a life insurance policy that is either owned by the



trustee acting in a fiduciary capacity or designates the trust itself as the owner. This provision is applicable if, on the date the policy is issued:

(1) Insured Individual:

The insured is:

(A) A settlor of the trust; or

(B) An individual in whom the settlor has, or would have had, an insurable interest if living at the time the policy was issued.

(2) Beneficiaries and Insurable Interest:

The life insurance proceeds must be primarily for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries of the trust who:

(A) Have an insurable interest in the life of the insured; or

(B) Have a substantial interest, engendered by love and affection, in the continuation of the life of the insured. If not already included under subparagraph (A), these beneficiaries must be:

(i) Related to the insured within the third degree of consanguinity, either by blood or law, as defined by the civil law system of the State of Louisiana; or

(ii) Stepchildren of the insured.

#### Table of Relatives within Three Degrees of Lineal and Collateral Consanguinity

The following table identifies the relatives of an insured within three degrees of lineal and collateral consanguinity, using the civil law method:

Degree   Lineal (Direct Descent)   Collateral (Side Branches)		
----- ----- -----		
(1)	Parents, Children	Sisters, Brothers
(2)	Grandparents, Grandchildren   Aunts, Uncles, Nieces, Nephews	
(3)	Great-Grandparents, Great-Grandchildren	

#### Key Notes:

- The definition of a settlor ensures that the State of Loc Nation's laws governing fiduciary relationships extend to any person acting through agents or fiduciaries, solidifying their legal presence within the trust framework.
- The table provides clarity on insurable interest with the civil law system of consanguinity, making it easier to understand which parties are considered within the scope of beneficiaries under the State of Loc Nation's legal standards.

## **ARTICLE 2: JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS**

### SECTION 201. ROLE OF COURT IN ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST

#### (a) Court Intervention:

The State of Loc Nation's Tribunal may intervene in the administration of a trust to the extent its jurisdiction is invoked by an interested person, in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Maroon Treaty and the laws of State of Loc Nation GPC, or as otherwise provided by law.

#### (b) Continuing Judicial Supervision:

A trust is not subject to ongoing judicial supervision unless specifically ordered by the State of Loc Nation's Tribunal or another sovereign entity

with jurisdiction over the matter.

(c) Judicial Proceedings:

A judicial proceeding involving a trust may pertain to any issue related to the administration of the trust, including but not limited to requests for instructions and actions to declare rights, in accordance with the Maroon Treaty and the governing law of State of Loc Nation GPC.

## SECTION 202. JURISDICTION OVER TRUSTEE AND BENEFICIARY

(a) Jurisdiction of Trustee:

By accepting the trusteeship of a trust with its principal place of administration in the State of Loc Nation, or by moving the principal place of administration to the State of Loc Nation, the trustee submits personally to the jurisdiction of the State of Loc Nation's Tribunal regarding any matter involving the trust.

(b) Jurisdiction of Beneficiaries:

With respect to their interests in the trust, the beneficiaries of a trust having its principal place of administration in the State of Loc Nation are subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Loc Nation's Tribunal regarding any matter involving the trust. By accepting a distribution from such a trust, the recipient submits personally to the jurisdiction of the State of Loc Nation's Tribunal regarding any matters involving the trust.

(c) Other Methods of Jurisdiction:

This section does not preclude the use of alternative legal methods for obtaining jurisdiction over a trustee, beneficiary, or other persons receiving property from the trust under State of Loc Nation's laws.

## SECTION 203. SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION

(a) Exclusive Jurisdiction of State of Loc Nation's Tribunal:

The State of Loc Nation's Tribunal has exclusive jurisdiction over proceedings brought by a trustee or beneficiary concerning the administration of a trust within the State of Loc Nation's jurisdiction.

(b) Concurrent Jurisdiction:

The State of Loc Nation's Tribunal shares concurrent jurisdiction with other courts within the State of Loc Nation on other proceedings involving a trust, under the framework established by the Maroon Treaty and State of Loc Nation GPC's laws.

## SECTION 204. VENUE

(a) Venue for Judicial Proceeding:

Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), venue for a judicial proceeding involving a trust is in the county or jurisdiction within the State of Loc Nation and/or Delaware in which the trust's principal place of administration is or will be located. In the case of a trust created by will where the estate is not yet closed, venue is in the county where the decedent's estate is being administered.

(b) Venue for Appointment of Trustee:

If a trust has no trustee, venue for a judicial proceeding for the appointment of a trustee is in a county of the State of Loc Nation where a beneficiary resides, where any trust property is located, or, in the case of a trust created by will, in the county in which the decedent's estate was or is being administered, in compliance with the State of Loc Nation's laws.

Key Considerations for Sovereign Governance:

- State of Loc Nation GPC's jurisdiction over matters concerning the trust will be determined by its Maroon Treaty protections and the sovereign self-governance rights provided to the trust entities under the nation's statutes.
- The State of Loc Nation's Tribunal is recognized as the highest authority for jurisdiction over trust administration, subject to the laws and principles of equity as articulated by State of Loc Nation GPC.

## ARTICLE 3

### REPRESENTATION

#### SECTION 301. REPRESENTATION: BASIC EFFECT

(a) Notice to Representative:

Notice to a person who may represent and bind another person under this article has the same effect as if notice were given directly to the person represented.

(b) Binding Consent:

The consent of a person who may represent and bind another person under this article is binding on the person represented unless the person represented objects to the representation before the consent becomes effective.

(c) Representation of a Settlor Lacking Capacity:

A person who may represent a settlor who lacks capacity, under this article, may receive notice and give a binding consent on the settlor's behalf, except as otherwise provided in Sections [411 and] 602.

[d] Limitations on Settlor Representation:

A settlor may not represent and bind a beneficiary under this article with respect to the termination or modification of a trust under Section 411(a).

#### SECTION 302. REPRESENTATION BY HOLDER OF GENERAL TESTAMENTARY POWER OF APPOINTMENT

To the extent there is no conflict of interest between the holder of a general testamentary power of appointment and the persons represented with respect to the particular question or dispute, the holder may represent and bind persons whose interests, as permissible appointees, takers in default,

or otherwise, are subject to the power.

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### SECTION 303. REPRESENTATION BY FIDUCIARIES AND PARENTS

To the extent there is no conflict of interest between the representative and the person represented, or among those being represented with respect to a particular question or dispute:

1. A conservator may represent and bind the estate that the conservator controls.
2. A guardian may represent and bind the ward if a conservator of the ward's estate has not been appointed.
3. An agent having the authority to act with respect to the particular question or dispute may represent and bind the principal.
4. A trustee may represent and bind the beneficiaries of the trust.
5. A personal representative of a decedent's estate may represent and bind persons interested in the estate.
6. A parent may represent and bind the parent's minor or unborn child if a conservator or guardian for the child has not been appointed.

### SECTION 304. REPRESENTATION BY PERSON HAVING SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL INTEREST

Unless otherwise represented, a minor, incapacitated, or unborn individual, or a person whose identity or location is unknown and not reasonably ascertainable, may be represented and bound by another having a substantially identical interest with respect to the particular question or dispute. This representation is allowed only if there is no conflict of interest between the representative and the person represented.

### SECTION 305. APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE

#### (a) Court Appointment of Representative:

If the court determines that an interest is not represented under this article, or that the otherwise available representation might be inadequate, the court may appoint a representative to receive notice, give consent, and otherwise represent, bind, and act on behalf of a minor, incapacitated, or unborn individual, or a person whose identity or location is unknown. A representative may be appointed to represent several persons or interests.

#### (b) Actions of Representative:

A representative may act on behalf of the individual represented with respect to any matter arising under this Code, whether or not a judicial

proceeding concerning the trust is pending.

(c) Decision-making by Representative:

In making decisions, a representative may consider the general benefit accruing to the living members of the individual's family.

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Key Considerations:

- State of Loc Nation's Sovereignty: The Maroon Treaty and State of Loc Nation GPC sovereignty would guide any decision on representation and the power of legal and fiduciary entities within State of Loc Nation's jurisdiction.

- Rights of Majority and Incapacitated Persons: The State of Loc Nation's Tribunal may appoint a representative where necessary to ensure equitable treatment for minors, incapacitated individuals, or other parties with interests that require representation.

CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY TRUST : CLEAR DIRECTIVES FOR TRUSTEE, GRANTOR, AND MANAGER

ARTICLE 4: CREATION, VALIDITY, MODIFICATION, AND TERMINATION OF THE TRUST

Section 401: Methods of Creating the Trust

The CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY TRUST may be created by the following methods:

1. Transfer of Property: The Grantor may transfer property to a Trustee during the Grantor's lifetime, or by a will or other document effective upon the Grantor's death, to establish the trust.
2. Declaration of Trust: The Grantor may declare, through a formal written statement, that the property is being held as part of the trust by a designated Trustee.
3. Exercise of Power of Appointment: The Grantor may exercise the power of appointment to designate a Trustee for the trust.

Section 402: Requirements for Creating the Trust

1. Capacity and Intent:

- The Grantor must have the legal capacity to create a trust and must clearly indicate the intention to do so.

- The trust must serve a specific, lawful purpose, and must have identifiable beneficiaries, including:

- Charitable purposes.
- Trust for the care of animals, as per Section 408.
- Noncharitable purposes, as per Section 409.

## 2. Trustee's Duties:

- The Trustee must be appointed with clear duties to manage and perform tasks related to the trust.

## 3. Beneficiary Designation:

- The trust must include at least one beneficiary who is definite and ascertainable. If the beneficiary is not identified at the time of creation, it must be ascertainable by a reasonable process.

### Section 403: Trusts Created in Other Jurisdictions

A trust created outside of the State of Louisiana jurisdiction will be considered valid if it complies with the laws of the jurisdiction in which the trust was established or executed.

### Section 404: Trust Purposes

A trust can only be established if its purposes are lawful, achievable, and in alignment with the public interest. It must benefit the designated beneficiaries.

### Section 405: Charitable Purposes and Enforcement

- The trust can be established for charitable purposes such as relieving poverty, advancing education, promoting health, or other community-benefiting purposes.
- If the trust is for charitable purposes and no specific beneficiary is named, the court may select a beneficiary based on the Grantor's probable intention.
- The Grantor or others with an interest in the trust may initiate legal proceedings to enforce the trust.

### Section 406: Creation of Trust Induced by Fraud or Duress

Any trust created under fraudulent, coercive, or undue influence is deemed void and unenforceable.

### Section 407: Evidence of Oral Trust

While a trust is generally formalized in writing, an oral trust may be established through clear and convincing evidence.

### Section 408: Trust for the Care of an Animal

- A trust may be created to care for animals during the Grantor's lifetime. The trust terminates upon the death of the animal or animals covered under the trust.
- The Trustee or an appointed enforcer has the duty to ensure the proper

use of the trust property for the care of the animals, under the guidance of the court if necessary.

#### Section 409: Noncharitable Trust Without Ascertainable Beneficiary

The trust may be established for a noncharitable purpose without a specific beneficiary, provided the purpose is valid and the trust is not to exceed 21 years.

#### Section 410: Modification or Termination of the Trust

1. Revocation or Expiry: A trust will terminate if the trust terms or the law require revocation or expiration, or if it becomes unlawful or impossible to achieve the trust's purpose.

2. Proceedings for Modification or Termination:

- Either the Trustee or any beneficiary, or the Grantor (in certain cases), may initiate proceedings to modify or terminate the trust.
- If a modification or termination is necessary for the trust's goals, such proceedings may be pursued in a court of law.

#### Section 411: Modification or Termination by Consent

- A noncharitable irrevocable trust can be modified or terminated if all beneficiaries agree to the modification and it does not undermine the trust's purpose.
- A State of Loc Nation's court order is required if not all beneficiaries consent, provided the modification or termination is reasonable and protects the interests of non-consenting beneficiaries.

#### Section 412: Modification for Unanticipated Circumstances

- If unforeseen circumstances prevent the trust from fulfilling its purpose, the court may modify the trust to further the intent of the Grantor.
- Administrative terms can be modified if continuing them would be impractical or detrimental to the trust's goals.

#### Section 413: Cy Pres for Charitable Trusts

- If a charitable trust becomes unlawful or unachievable, the State of Loc Nation's court may apply Cy Pres, directing the trust property to be used in a manner aligned with the original charitable purposes.

#### Section 414: Termination of Uneconomic Trusts

- If the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify administration costs (e.g., under \$50,000), the Trustee may terminate the trust after notifying qualified beneficiaries.
- The State of Loc Nation's court may also intervene to remove a Trustee if the trust is financially impractical to continue.



#### Section 415: Reformation to Correct Mistakes

- If the terms of the trust do not reflect the Grantor's true intentions due to a mistake of fact or law, the State of Loc Nation's court may reform the trust by clear and convincing evidence.

#### Section 416: Modification for Tax Purposes

- The State of Loc Nation's court may modify the terms of the trust to ensure that the Grantor's tax objectives are met, provided the modification aligns with the Grantor's intentions.

#### Section 417: Combination and Division of Trusts

- The Trustee may combine or divide trusts with notice to beneficiaries, ensuring that it does not adversely affect the beneficiaries' rights or the trust's purpose.

#### General Directives for the Trustee, Grantor, and Manager:

##### 1. Trustee Duties:

- Ensure the management of trust property according to the trust terms.
- Act in the best interest of the beneficiaries and fulfill fiduciary responsibilities.
- Maintain transparency with beneficiaries regarding the trust's status and finances.

##### 2. Grantor Rights:

- The Grantor has the right to amend or revoke the trust as specified by the trust agreement.
- The Grantor must create and modify the trust and must express clear intent.

##### 3. Manager Responsibilities:

- The Manager of the trust property must oversee day-to-day operations, investments, and compliance with trust terms.
- The Manager must submit annual reports to the Trustee and beneficiaries on the status and financial condition of the trust.

##### 4. State of Loc Nation's court Oversight:

- The court may intervene to ensure the proper administration of the trust, modify the trust if required, and protect the interests of the beneficiaries.

By adhering to these clear directives, the CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY TRUST will function in alignment with its purposes, ensuring effective management, oversight, and fulfillment of the Grantor's objectives.

## ARTICLE 5: CREDITOR'S CLAIMS; SPENDTHRIFT AND DISCRETIONARY TRUSTS

### SECTION 501. Rights of Beneficiary's Creditor or Assignee

1. If a beneficiary's interest is not protected by a spendthrift provision, a court may permit a creditor or assignee to claim the beneficiary's interest. This may involve attaching present or future distributions or using other methods as deemed appropriate by the court.

### SECTION 502. Spendthrift Provision

1. A spendthrift provision is valid if it prohibits both voluntary and involuntary transfer of a beneficiary's interest.
2. A term stating that a beneficiary's interest is subject to a "spendthrift trust" or similar language is sufficient to restrict both voluntary and involuntary transfers.
3. A beneficiary cannot transfer their interest in violation of a valid spendthrift provision. Similarly, creditors or assignees cannot reach the beneficiary's interest or distributions until the beneficiary has received them.

### SECTION 503. Exceptions to Spendthrift Provision

1. A spendthrift provision cannot be enforced in the following cases:
  - a. Against a beneficiary's child, spouse, or former spouse who has a court order for support or maintenance.
  - b. Against a creditor who has provided services for the beneficiary's trust protection.
  - c. Against claims from the state or federal government, as specified by relevant statutes.
2. A claimant who cannot enforce a spendthrift provision may obtain a court order to attach present or future distributions to or for the benefit of the beneficiary.

### SECTION 504. Discretionary Trusts; Effect of Standard

1. A creditor cannot compel a distribution from a discretionary trust, even if a distribution standard exists, unless the trustee fails to comply with the standard or abuses their discretion.
2. If the trustee does not follow the distribution standard or abuses their discretion, the court may order a distribution to satisfy support or maintenance obligations for the beneficiary's spouse, former spouse, or children.
3. The court shall determine the equitable amount to distribute, up to the amount the trustee would have been required to distribute had they followed the standard or exercised discretion properly.
4. This section does not limit the beneficiary's right to seek judicial remedy against a trustee for abuse of discretion.

5. If the trustee has discretion over their own benefits, a creditor can reach only those distributions which would otherwise be subject to the creditor's claim.

#### SECTION 505. Creditor's Claim Against Settlor

1. The property in a revocable trust is subject to the settlor's creditors during their lifetime.
2. In the case of an irrevocable trust, creditors can access only the amount that can be distributed to or for the benefit of the settlor.
3. After the settlor's death, the property of a revocable trust remains liable for the settlor's creditors and for expenses related to the settlor's estate, funeral, and statutory allowances for surviving spouse and children, to the extent the probate estate cannot cover these claims.

#### SECTION 506. Overdue Distribution

1. If a trustee fails to make a mandatory distribution to a beneficiary within a reasonable time, creditors or assignees may reach the overdue distribution.
2. A mandatory distribution is defined as a distribution the trustee is obligated to make, regardless of discretion.

#### SECTION 507. Personal Obligations of Trustee

1. Trust property is not subject to the personal obligations of the trustee, even in cases where the trustee becomes insolvent or bankrupt.

### ARTICLE 6: REVOCABLE TRUSTS

#### SECTION 601. Capacity of Settlor of Revocable Trust

1. The capacity required to create, amend, revoke, or add property to a revocable trust is the same as that required to make a will.

#### SECTION 602. Revocation or Amendment of Revocable Trust

1. A settlor can revoke or amend a revocable trust unless the terms of the trust specify it is irrevocable.
2. For trusts created by more than one settlor:
  - a. If the trust includes community property, either spouse can revoke it, but both must amend it.
  - b. Each settlor can revoke or amend their portion of the trust, which is based on their contribution.
  - c. If a trust is amended or revoked by one settlor, the trustee must notify the other settlors.
3. The settlor can revoke or amend the trust through substantial compliance with the trust's terms or by methods that clearly express their intent.
4. Upon revocation, the trustee shall transfer the trust property according to the settlor's instructions.

#### SECTION 603. Settlor's Powers; Powers of Withdrawal

1. The settlor has the right to revoke or amend the trust and direct the trustee accordingly, even if those directions contradict the trust's terms.
2. While the settlor can revoke the trust, the rights of beneficiaries are subject to the settlor's control and the trustee's obligations are owed exclusively to the settlor.
3. A holder of a power of withdrawal has the same rights as a settlor over the portion of the trust property affected by the withdrawal power.

#### SECTION 604. Limitation on Action Contesting Validity of Revocable Trust; Distribution of Trust Property

1. A person may contest the validity of a revocable trust within three years of the settlor's death or within 120 days of being notified of the trust's existence, whichever comes first.
2. The trustee may distribute trust property after the settlor's death, unless there is a pending contest or notification of an impending contest.
3. A beneficiary who receives property from an invalid trust must return the property if the trust is later found to be invalid.

#### ARTICLE 7

#### OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

Directives for the Trustee, Co-Trustee, and Manager of Trust – CLEENT  
DYNASTY DYNASTY TRUST

SECTION 701. ACCEPTING OR DECLINING TRUSTEESHIP

1. Acceptance of Trusteeship:

- The designated trustee accepts the trusteeship by either:
  - Substantially following the method for acceptance outlined in the terms of the trust.
  - In the absence of a specific method or if it is not exclusive, the trustee can accept the trusteeship by:
    - Taking possession of the trust property.
    - Exercising trustee powers or performing trustee duties.
    - Any action that clearly indicates acceptance of the trusteeship.

2. Rejection of Trusteeship:

- A designated trustee who has not accepted the trusteeship may reject it.
- If a trustee does not accept within a reasonable time after being notified, it is considered a rejection.

3. Preservation and Investigation:

- A person may act to preserve trust property or investigate trust property before formally accepting the trusteeship. This includes sending a formal rejection after taking action or conducting investigations.

## SECTION 702. TRUSTEE'S BOND

### 1. Bond Requirement:

- A trustee must provide a bond to secure their duties only if the court deems it necessary for the protection of the beneficiaries or if the trust terms require it.

- The court will determine the amount and terms of the bond, including whether sureties are needed. It may also modify or terminate the bond.

### 2. Exemption for Financial Institutions:

- A regulated financial service institution qualified to do trust business in the state is exempt from providing a bond, even if required by the trust terms.

## SECTION 703. COTRUSTEES

### 1. Decision-Making:

- Cotrustees may act by a majority decision if they cannot reach unanimity.

- If one cotrustee is unavailable, the remaining cotrustees may continue to act on behalf of the trust.

### 2. Participation and Delegation:

- Each cotrustee must participate in the performance of trustee duties unless they are temporarily unavailable or have properly delegated their duties.

- A cotrustee who is temporarily unavailable may be replaced by others if urgent action is required.

### 3. Delegation of Duties:

- A trustee may not delegate a function to a cotrustee unless explicitly agreed upon by the trust terms. Any delegation can be revoked unless it was irrevocable.

### 4. Liability and Duty:

- A trustee who does not join in an action is not liable unless it involves a serious breach of trust.

- Trustees must use reasonable care to prevent serious breaches by cotrustees and take action to rectify them if necessary.

### 5. Dissenting Trustee:

- A dissenting trustee, who joins in an action at the direction of the majority but has expressed dissent, will not be held liable unless the action is a serious breach of trust.

## SECTION 704. VACANCY IN TRUSTEESHIP; APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR

### 1. Vacancy Occurrence:

- A vacancy in trusteeship occurs due to:
  - Rejection or inability of a designated trustee to serve.
  - Resignation, disqualification, death, or appointment of a guardian for a trustee.

### 2. Filling the Vacancy:

- If one or more cotrustees remain, the vacancy may not need to be filled.
- If no cotrustees remain, the vacancy must be filled.
- Order of Appointment:
  - A designated successor trustee.
  - Appointment by unanimous agreement of the qualified beneficiaries.
  - Court appointment if necessary.

### 3. Charitable Trust Vacancy:

- A vacancy in a charitable trust must be filled by:
  - A designated successor trustee.
  - A person selected by the charitable organizations, with the attorney general's consent.
- Court appointment if no agreement can be reached.



#### 4. Court-Ordered Appointments:

- The court may appoint additional trustees or special fiduciaries as needed for the trust's administration.

### SECTION 705. RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEE

#### 1. Resignation Process:

- A trustee may resign after providing at least 30 days' notice to the qualified beneficiaries, the settlor, and any cotrustees, or with court approval.

#### 2. Court Approval:

- The court may impose conditions and orders to protect the trust property during the resignation process.

#### 3. Liability After Resignation:

- Resigning trustees remain liable for acts or omissions up to the date of resignation.

### SECTION 706. REMOVAL OF TRUSTEE

#### 1. Grounds for Removal:

- A trustee may be removed by request of the settlor, cotrustee, beneficiary, or by the court:

- If the trustee commits a serious breach of trust.

- Lack of cooperation among cotrustees significantly impairs trust administration.
- Unfitness, unwillingness, or persistent failure to effectively administer the trust.
- Substantial change in circumstances or unanimous request by the beneficiaries for removal.

## 2. Court Orders:

- Pending a final decision on trustee removal, the court may issue orders to protect the trust property or the interests of the beneficiaries.

## SECTION 707. DELIVERY OF PROPERTY BY FORMER TRUSTEE

### 1. Obligations After Resignation or Removal:

- A resigning or removed trustee must deliver trust property to a cotrustee, successor trustee, or other entitled person.
- The former trustee remains responsible for the trust property until delivered and must act expeditiously to transfer ownership.

## SECTION 708. COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEE

### 1. Compensation Standard:

- If the trust does not specify compensation, the trustee is entitled to reasonable compensation based on the circumstances.

## 2. Specified Compensation:

- If compensation is outlined in the trust, the trustee will be compensated as stated. The court may adjust compensation if the duties significantly differ from the original terms or if the specified compensation is unreasonable.

## SECTION 709. REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

### 1. Reimbursement for Expenses:

- A trustee is entitled to reimbursement for expenses properly incurred in trust administration, including necessary expenses to prevent unjust enrichment.

- The trustee has a lien against the trust property for any advance made for trust protection, with interest as appropriate.

These directives apply to ensure the smooth and lawful administration of the trust under the oversight of the trustee, co-trustee, and manager of the State of Loc Nation GPC trust.

## ARTICLE 8

The duties and powers outlined for trustees are key to ensuring proper administration of trusts, balancing the interests of beneficiaries with the fiduciary responsibilities of the trustee. Below is a continuation and summary of these sections:

#### SECTION 801. Duty to Administer Trust

- The trustee must manage the trust in good faith, in line with its terms and the beneficiaries' interests.

#### SECTION 802. Duty of Loyalty

- (a) Trustees must act solely in the interests of the beneficiaries.
- (b) Transactions involving the trustee's personal interests are voidable unless authorized by the trust terms, approved by the court, or ratified by beneficiaries.
- (c) Certain transactions are presumed to be conflicted, including those involving the trustee's close family or business affiliates.
- (d) Transactions with a beneficiary that don't concern trust property but result in an advantage to the trustee are voidable unless fair to the beneficiary.
- (e) Transactions involving opportunities that should belong to the trust are affected by the trustee's dual roles.
- (f) A trustee can receive compensation from investments under specific conditions, ensuring fairness to the beneficiaries.
- (g) In managing a corporation owned by the trust, the trustee must act in the beneficiaries' best interests.
- (h) Specific transactions, such as compensation agreements with the trustee or certain financial transactions, are not precluded if fair.

#### SECTION 803. Impartiality

- Trustees must act impartially when dealing with multiple beneficiaries, ensuring fairness in all aspects of managing, investing, and distributing trust property.

#### SECTION 804. Prudent Administration

- Trustees must administer the trust prudently, using reasonable care, skill, and caution while considering the purposes and circumstances of the trust.

#### SECTION 805. Costs of Administration

- The trustee can only incur costs that are reasonable in relation to the trust property and its purposes.

#### SECTION 806. Trustee's Skills

- A trustee with special skills must apply them appropriately in administering the trust.

#### SECTION 807. Delegation by Trustee

- Trustees may delegate certain duties but must exercise care in choosing agents and monitoring their actions. The trustee remains responsible for the delegation's proper execution.

#### SECTION 809. Control and Protection of Trust Property

- Trustees must take steps to secure and protect trust property.

#### SECTION 810. Recordkeeping and Identification of Trust Property

- Trustees are required to maintain adequate records and ensure trust property is kept separate from their personal property.

#### SECTION 811. Enforcement and Defense of Claims

- Trustees must take reasonable steps to enforce the trust's claims and defend against claims made against the trust.

#### SECTION 812. Collecting Trust Property

- Trustees must act to recover trust property from previous trustees or other parties.

#### SECTION 813. Duty to Inform and Report

- Trustees must keep beneficiaries informed about the trust's administration, providing them with relevant details, and send annual reports regarding trust property, liabilities, and the trustee's compensation.

#### SECTION 814. Discretionary Powers; Tax Savings

- Trustees must exercise discretionary powers in good faith, following the trust's terms, and ensuring any actions are aligned with the beneficiaries' interests. Specific guidelines apply to how the trustee can use their discretion, especially regarding distributions for their benefit.

#### SECTION 815. General Powers of Trustee

- Trustees can exercise powers over the trust property as if they were the owner of the property, subject to the trust's terms and fiduciary duties.

#### SECTION 816. Specific Powers of Trustee

- The trustee may engage in various activities, such as collecting property,

acquiring or selling property, borrowing money, continuing a business, exercising shareholder rights, and managing securities and real property.

This structure ensures trustees act in the best interests of the trust's beneficiaries, maintain transparency, and protect the trust property while upholding fiduciary duties.

## ARTICLE 9: UNIFORM PRUDENT INVESTOR ACT

### General Comment:

The Uniform Prudent Investor Act (UPIA) is a widely adopted set of guidelines that address the investment and management of trust property. While there is some overlap between the provisions of UPIA and the Uniform Trust Code (UTC), the UPIA focuses specifically on the prudent investment duties of trustees. States that have already enacted the Uniform Prudent Investor Act are encouraged to incorporate it as Article 9 of the Uniform Trust Code to maintain consistency with jurisdictions that have done so. This article preserves the integrity of the UPIA by ensuring that duplicative provisions in the Uniform Trust Code (specifically those found in Article 8) are not re-enacted here.

The UPIA prescribes various duties for trustees regarding trust property investment, and although these duties are also covered under Article 8 of the UTC, the provisions specific to the prudent investment of trust assets are retained and reenacted as part of this article. States adopting the UPIA in this form can ensure the uniformity of standards, while avoiding redundancy by omitting provisions that are already addressed elsewhere in the UTC.

Sections retained from UPIA for enactment in this article:

1. Section 1: Prudent Investor Rule

This section establishes the core rule of prudence, dictating that trustees must manage trust assets as prudent investors would, considering the best interests of beneficiaries and the purpose of the trust.

2. Section 2(a)-(e): Standard of Care; Portfolio Strategy; Risk and Return Objectives

This section outlines the standard of care trustees must follow, emphasizing the development of a portfolio strategy that considers risk and return objectives suitable for the beneficiaries' needs and the trust's purposes.

3. Section 3: Diversification

Trustees are required to diversify investments unless it is prudent not to do so under the circumstances, thereby reducing risk.

4. Section 4: Duties at Inception of Trusteeship

This section defines the trustee's duties at the beginning of their trusteeship, including assessing the trust's assets and formulating an investment strategy in alignment with the trust's goals.

5. Section 8: Reviewing Compliance

Trustees must regularly review their investment decisions and strategies to ensure compliance with the standard of care required by the trust.

6. Section 10: Language Invoking Standard of [Act]

This section provides the language that, when used, invokes the standard of care established by the UPIA, ensuring its applicability to the trust's investment strategy.

The sections that overlap with provisions already found in Article 8 of the Uniform Trust Code (such as loyalty, impartiality, delegation, etc.) are omitted to avoid redundancy.

## ARTICLE 10

The provisions you've outlined address the rights and responsibilities of

trustees, along with the protections for individuals dealing with trustees.

Below is a summary and explanation of the main sections you have shared:

## LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES AND RIGHTS OF PERSONS DEALING WITH TRUSTEE

### 1. Remedies for Breach of Trust (Section 1001):

A trustee who violates their duties can be held accountable by the court, which may compel them to perform their duties, remove them, or take other corrective actions, such as redressing breaches by paying money, restoring property, or voiding trustee actions.

### 2. Damages for Breach of Trust (Section 1002):

A trustee who breaches the trust is liable for the greater of:

- The amount required to restore the trust property and its distributions.
- The profit made by the trustee from the breach.

Additionally, if there are multiple trustees, they are entitled to contribution from other trustees unless the breach was committed in bad faith.

### 3. Damages in Absence of Breach (Section 1003):

A trustee must account for any profits made from administering the trust. However, the trustee is not liable for any losses unless a breach of trust has occurred.

### 4. Attorney's Fees and Costs (Section 1004):



Courts may award reasonable attorney's fees and other costs in trust-related judicial proceedings, depending on the case's circumstances.

5. Limitation of Actions Against Trustee (Section 1005):

A beneficiary must file a claim against a trustee for breach of trust within one year after receiving a report detailing the potential breach. If the report is not sent, a beneficiary has five years to file, depending on events like the trustee's removal or the termination of the trust.

6. Reliance on Trust Instrument (Section 1006):

A trustee who acts in good faith and reasonable reliance on the trust document will not be held liable for breaches caused by that reliance.

7. Event Affecting Administration or Distribution (Section 1007):

Trustees are not liable for losses related to events affecting the trust (e.g., marriage, divorce, death) if they exercised reasonable care to ascertain the event's occurrence.

8. Exculpation of Trustee (Section 1008):

A term in the trust that relieves the trustee of liability for a breach is unenforceable if it was inserted in bad faith or as a result of an abuse of fiduciary duty.

9. Beneficiary's Consent, Release, or Ratification (Section 1009):

A trustee may not be liable for breaches if the beneficiary consented, released, or ratified the actions, unless done under duress or lack of knowledge.

10. Limitation on Personal Liability of Trustee (Section 1010):

Trustees are not personally liable for contracts entered into in their fiduciary capacity unless they acted negligently or with fault in their role.

11. Interest as General Partner (Section 1011):

Trustees holding a general partner interest are not personally liable for partnership obligations unless personal fault is involved.

12. Protection of Persons Dealing with Trustee (Section 1012):

Persons (not beneficiaries) dealing with a trustee in good faith are protected from liability, provided they are unaware of any improper conduct by the trustee.

13. Certification of Trust (Section 1013):

Trustees may provide a certification of trust instead of the full trust document, verifying essential details like the trustee's identity, trust powers, and the trust's status. Those acting on this certification are protected from liability if it turns out to be inaccurate, provided they did not act in bad faith.

These sections offer an organized and comprehensive framework for the responsibilities and legal protections for trustees and those interacting with

them, including beneficiaries and third parties. They ensure accountability, outline procedures for addressing breaches of trust, and clarify liability in various trust-related matters.

## ARTICLE 11

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

#### SECTION 1101. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION

- In applying and construing this Act, consideration must be given to promoting uniformity among states that enact it with respect to its subject matter.

#### SECTION 1102. ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND SIGNATURES

- The provisions of this Act governing the legal effect, validity, or enforceability of electronic records or signatures, and of contracts formed or performed using such records or signatures, align with Section 102 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. § 7002). These provisions supersede, modify, and limit the requirements of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

#### SECTION 1103. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

- If any provision of this Act, or its application to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. The provisions of this Act are severable.

#### SECTION 1104. EFFECTIVE DATE

- This Act takes effect on \_26, Oct 2024\_.

#### SECTION 1105. REPEALS

- The following Acts are repealed:

1. Uniform Trustee Powers Act;
2. Uniform Probate Code, Article VII;
3. Uniform Trusts Act (1937); and
4. Uniform Prudent Investor Act.

#### SECTION 1106. APPLICATION TO EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS

- (a) Except as otherwise provided, on the effective date of this Act:

1. This Act applies to all trusts created before, on, or after the effective date.
2. This Act applies to all judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced on or after the effective date.

3. This Act applies to judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced before the effective date unless the court finds that applying a particular provision of the Act would substantially interfere with the effective conduct of the judicial proceedings or prejudice the rights of the parties. In such cases, the superseded law applies.

4. Any rule of construction or presumption in this Act applies to trust instruments executed before the effective date unless the trust terms clearly indicate a contrary intent.

5. An act done before the effective date is not affected by this Act. However, District Court of Columbia 1:24 cv 00479 RC acts are allowed to be include with the effective date.

- (b) If a right is acquired, extinguished, or barred upon the expiration of a prescribed period that has commenced to run under any other statute before the effective date, that statute continues to apply to the right even if it has been repealed or superseded.

### **Included in this Trust Document Packet**

1. Title of the Trust:

Clearly state the name of the trust (e.g., "CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY Trust").

2. Declaration of Trust:

A formal declaration by the settlor establishing the trust and identifying the Trust Protector (Christina Loren Clement LLC) and the Co-Trustee Manager (Rev. Dr. Christina Clement).

3. Identification of Trust Property:

List all assets being transferred into the trust, including descriptions and valuations. This may include real estate, investments, cash accounts, and personal property.

4. Beneficiaries:

Specify the beneficiaries of the trust:

- Nia Loren Clement-McAllister
- Jaylen McAllister
- Sean Scott
- Other family members: Mother, Father, Brother, Brother, McAllister's Grandfather

5. Powers and Duties of the Trustees:

Outline the specific powers and duties of the Trust Protector and Co-

Trustee Manager, including:

- Management of trust assets
- Distributions to beneficiaries
- Investment decisions
- Reporting requirements to beneficiaries and governing bodies

6. Perpetuity Clause:

Include a provision that complies with Delaware's perpetuity laws, specifying that the trust may endure beyond the typical duration limits and the rationale under the Maroon Treaty for self-governance.

7. Governing Law:

Clearly stated the trust is governed by the laws of the State of Delaware, as well as any applicable laws from the State of Loc Nation GPC.

8. Amendment and Revocation Procedures:

Amendment and Revocation of the Trust

1. Amendment of the Trust:

The trust may be amended at any time by the settlor, provided that the amendment is executed in writing and complies with the terms set forth in this agreement. The amendment shall be effective upon signature by the settlor, the Trust Protector, and the Co-Trustee Manager, unless otherwise specified in the amendment.

- Role of the Trust Protector:

The Trust Protector (Christina Loren Clement LLC) has the authority to approve any amendments to the trust, ensuring that the amendment aligns with the settlor's intentions, the trust's purposes, and the best interests of the beneficiaries. The Trust Protector shall review proposed amendments for compliance with the laws of the State of Delaware and the self-governance provisions of the State of Loc Nation GPC.

- Role of the Co-Trustee Manager:

The Co-Trustee Manager (Rev. Dr. Christina Clement) is responsible for providing input on proposed amendments, particularly regarding operational, financial, and administrative aspects of the trust. The Co-Trustee Manager shall work with the Trust Protector to ensure that any amendments do not conflict with the practical administration of the trust.

2. Revocation of the Trust:

The trust may be revoked at any time by the settlor, provided that the revocation is executed in writing and complies with the terms set forth in this agreement. The revocation shall be effective upon the execution of a written revocation document, signed by the settlor and witnessed by both the Trust Protector and the Co-Trustee Manager.

- Role of the Trust Protector:

The Trust Protector shall verify that the revocation is in accordance with the terms of the trust and the laws of the State of Delaware, as well as the Maroon Treaty and the self-governance provisions of the State of Loc Nation GPC. The Trust Protector shall ensure that all necessary actions are taken to formalize the revocation and to close any accounts or distribute assets as required.

- Role of the Co-Trustee Manager:

The Co-Trustee Manager shall be responsible for overseeing the proper termination of the trust, including the liquidation or distribution of trust assets. The Co-Trustee Manager shall ensure that all beneficiary interests are properly addressed in accordance with the trust's terms and applicable legal requirements.

3. Conditions for Amendment or Revocation:

- Any amendment or revocation of the trust must be made in writing, signed by the settlor, and witnessed by both the Trust Protector and the Co-Trustee Manager, except where otherwise permitted by applicable law or the trust agreement.

- If the settlor is deceased or incapacitated, the Trust Protector and Co-Trustee Manager may, by mutual agreement, amend the trust in accordance with the settlor's known wishes, provided such amendments do not violate the intent of the original trust or any applicable legal requirements.

- No amendment or revocation shall be effective unless it is consistent with the perpetuity laws of the State of Delaware and the self-governance provisions under the State of Loc Nation GPC Maroon Treaty, which may permit the trust to continue beyond typical duration limits.

4. Record of Amendments and Revocations:

A complete record of any amendments or revocations, including the dates, reasons for the changes, and signatures of the settlor, Trust Protector, and Co-Trustee Manager, shall be maintained by the Trust Protector. These records shall be kept in the official trust file and made available to beneficiaries upon request.

5. Notice to Beneficiaries:

Upon the amendment or revocation of the trust, written notice shall be provided to the beneficiaries, including a copy of the amended trust document or a summary of the revocation. This notice shall include the reasons for the amendment or revocation, and the date on which the changes became effective.

9. Compensation of Trustees:

## Compensation for Trust Protector and Co-Trustee Manager

### 1. Trust Protector Compensation

Christina Loren Clement LLC, as the Trust Protector, shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for services rendered in overseeing the administration of the trust. This compensation shall be determined as follows:

- Annual Fee: A fixed annual fee of \$[see FMV attached] per year, payable in equal quarterly installments, for the general oversight and protective functions carried out by the Trust Protector.

- Additional Fees for Special Services: The Trust Protector may be entitled to additional fees for specific services or duties, such as involvement in legal matters, restructuring of assets, or overseeing major changes to the trust's administration, as agreed upon by the Co-Trustee Manager and documented in writing.

### 2. Co-Trustee Manager Compensation:

Rev. Dr. Christina Clement, as the Co-Trustee Manager, shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for services performed in managing the day-to-day operations of the trust. The compensation for these services will be as follows:

- Annual Fee: A fixed annual fee of \$[see FMV attached] per year, payable in equal quarterly installments, for the general management and operational responsibilities of the trust.

- Additional Fees for Special Services: The Co-Trustee Manager may also receive additional compensation for extraordinary services, such as managing complex investments, handling disputes, or overseeing significant trust amendments, subject to approval by the Trust Protector and documented in writing.

### 3. Expense Reimbursement:

Both the Trust Protector and Co-Trustee Manager shall be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred while performing their duties under the trust agreement. These expenses may include, but are not limited to, travel, legal fees, and other necessary costs associated with the management and protection of trust assets. Reimbursement will be provided upon submission of appropriate receipts or documentation.

### 4. Compensation Review and Adjustment:

The compensation arrangements for the Trust Protector and Co-Trustee Manager shall be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that the fees remain in line with industry standards for comparable trust administration services. Any adjustments to the fees shall be made by mutual agreement of the Trust Protector and Co-Trustee Manager, with the approval of the beneficiaries, as outlined in the trust terms.

## 5. Payment Terms:

All compensation payments shall be made from the income or principal of the trust, as appropriate, in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the trust and its beneficiaries. Payments shall be made in accordance with the established schedule or as otherwise agreed by the parties.

## 10. Jurisdiction and Enforcement:

Detail the jurisdictional provisions for enforcing the trust, including any specific mechanisms for dispute resolution among beneficiaries or in relation to the governing body of the State of Loc Nation GPC.

## Additional Considerations

### - Witness and Notarization Section:

A section for signatures of witnesses and a notary public to affirm the validity of the trust document.

### - Record-Keeping Requirements:

#### 1. Record-Keeping Responsibilities

The trustees and the Trust Protector are responsible for maintaining comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date records of the trust's activities. This includes documenting all financial transactions, decisions, and communications related to the trust.

#### 2. Financial Transactions

##### - Asset Transfers and Distributions:

Record all transfers of assets into and out of the trust, including detailed descriptions of the assets, the amounts involved, the dates of transactions, and the parties involved.

##### - Income and Expenses:

Track all income generated by the trust's assets, such as dividends, interest, and rental income. Similarly, document all expenses related to the trust, including trustee fees, legal and administrative costs, and other expenditures.

##### - Investments:

Keep detailed records of all investment decisions, including purchases, sales, and the rationale for those decisions. This includes any changes to the portfolio, risk assessments, and performance evaluations.

##### - Account Balances:

Maintain up-to-date records of all trust accounts, including bank statements, investment portfolios, and other financial instruments under the trust's control.

#### 3. Decisions Made by Trustees

##### - Trustee Resolutions and Actions:



Document all decisions made by the trustees, including resolutions passed, actions taken, and any instructions or directions issued by the Trust Protector or Co-Trustee Manager. Each decision should be clearly recorded, signed, and dated.

- Meeting Minutes:

If trustees hold meetings, ensure that minutes are taken, including summaries of discussions, motions made, votes taken, and any other relevant outcomes.

- Policy and Strategy Decisions:

Record any decisions related to trust policies, such as investment strategies, distributions to beneficiaries, and any amendments to trust terms or administration practices.

#### 4. Communications with Beneficiaries

- Notice of Trust Operations:

Maintain records of all communications sent to the beneficiaries, such as notices of distributions, changes to trust policies, or updates regarding the status of trust assets.

- Requests and Correspondence from Beneficiaries:

Keep copies of any requests, complaints, or inquiries made by beneficiaries, along with the responses provided by the trustees. This helps ensure transparency and responsiveness in the administration of the trust.

- Distributions:

Record the details of all distributions made to beneficiaries, including amounts, dates, and the purpose of the distribution (e.g., regular income, special needs, etc.).

#### 5. Annual Reporting

- Annual Financial Statements:

Prepare and maintain annual financial reports summarizing the trust's income, expenses, and overall financial position. These reports should be made available to the beneficiaries upon request.

- Trustee and Protector Reports:

The Trust Protector and Co-Trustee Manager should provide annual or periodic reports on the administration of the trust, including any major decisions or actions taken during the year, as well as a summary of the trust's performance and outlook.

#### 6. Legal Compliance and Audit

- Compliance Records:

Ensure all transactions and decisions are compliant with applicable laws, including those related to fiduciary duties, taxation, and reporting. Keep records of any legal opinions, advice, or rulings obtained regarding trust administration.

- Audit Trails:

Create and maintain audit trails for all financial activities, decisions, and

communications. This ensures transparency and accountability, allowing any discrepancies or issues to be tracked and resolved efficiently.

## 7. Trust Documentation

### - Trust Agreement:

Keep an original copy of the trust document and any amendments in a secure location. Ensure that all trustees, trust protectors, and beneficiaries have access to the current version of the trust agreement.

### - Legal Correspondence:

Maintain records of any legal correspondence relating to the trust, including communications with attorneys, courts, or other legal entities.

## 8. Retention and Security

### - Retention Period:

Establish a retention policy that specifies how long records should be kept. Generally, records related to trust administration should be kept for a minimum of 7 years, or longer if required by law or the trust agreement.

### - Confidentiality:

Ensure that all records are kept confidential and secure, accessible only to authorized individuals. Implement measures such as password protection, encryption, and physical storage security to protect sensitive information.

By maintaining thorough and organized records in these areas, the trustees can ensure the smooth and transparent administration of the trust, while fulfilling their fiduciary obligations and ensuring accountability to the beneficiaries.

## **FORMAL DECLARATION OF TRUST**

THIS DECLARATION OF TRUST is made this 6 day of November 2024, by Christina Clement, hereinafter referred to as the "Settlor," with reference to the following:

### ARTICLE 1: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TRUST

#### 1. Creation of Trust

The Settlor hereby establishes the CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY Express Trust (hereinafter referred to as the "Trust") to be governed by the terms and conditions set forth herein, in accordance with the provisions of Delaware law, including the Delaware Long Perpetuity Rule, generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax laws, and other relevant legal principles. The Trust is designated as a Perpetuity Trust, meaning that it shall continue without limitation in time, in accordance with the perpetual duration

provisions under the Delaware Long Perpetuity Rule and in compliance with the State of Loc Nation GPC's laws and policies.

## 2. Purpose of the Trust

The Trust is created for the purpose of managing, preserving, and distributing assets in furtherance of the objectives of the CLEMENT DYNASTY and its mission, including but not limited to the protection of assets, governance of the Trust's provisions, and compliance with the Maroon Treaty, which governs the State of Loc Nation's sovereign status.

## 3. Assignment and For Record:

Settlor assigned the following document:

- Copy of Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite vow Continues Vol 1 & Volume 2; Locs linked to Spirituality.
- USPTO Trademarked assets November 03, 2023 #98253363
- Assignment of Notes Receivable:
  1. Work Completed for HR 40 CBO allocated funds \$20,000,000.(allocated amongst each company at \$4,000,000 ea)
  2. UCC 1 Financial Statement Registered UCC 1 REFERENCE 044-2024004422  
AUTHENTICATION CODE: 4RL4T-5QG8C-PWHH regarding Art Assessment Report \$4.4 Trillion
- 3. UCC 1 Financial Statement 044-2024-005830 October 24,2024  
Assignment of heir lands CLEMENT, HINES, MCALLISTER, SCOTT
- 4. COMPANY SHARES: PER 2023 1120S & Schedule K1 Total Value: \$5,076,000,000.
  1. CLEMENT MCALLISTER DBA NJS HAIR CARE (650,000 shares 59% ownership at \$2,000 ea)
  2. DYNASTY HEALING CORPORATION (590,000 shares 59% ownership at \$2,000 ea)
  3. STATE OF LOC NATION GLOBAL PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION (649,000 shares 59% ownership at \$2,000 ea)
  4. CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC (649,000 shares 59% ownership at \$2,000 ea)

Family Heirlooms (not limited to:

Maternal mother (of Christina Clement, Maternal grandmother to Sean Scott, Nia Clement Mcallister and Jaylen Mcallister) hand woven Color of blanket: Family Heirloom

Christina Loren Clement' Jewelry; designed and sewn skirt

Additional: See Department of the Treasury IRS 2023 Form 1125-E and supporting documents

For Trust Record:

- State of Loc Nation GPC amendment of Article of Associations
- Official Letters of Patent Federal Acknowledgement and Restitution of the

- Citizens of Loc Nation
- District of Columbia Court 1:24 cv 00479 RC ECF 19, 52, 5, 48, 82, 70
- Copy of Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues Vol 2
- UNILATERAL NOTICE: FEE SIMPLE ABSOLUTE ALLODIUM Subject to no Encumbrance
- Assignment and Acceptance Agreement to Articles and Operating Agreement

## ARTICLE 2: TRUSTEE DESIGNATION

### 1. Trust Protector

The Settlor designates Christina Loren Clement LLC (hereinafter referred to as the "Trust Protector") as the Trust Protector of this Trust. The Trust Protector shall have the power to oversee the administration of the Trust, provide guidance to the Trustees, and make decisions on matters relating to the modification, revocation, or termination of the Trust in accordance with the law and the best interests of the Trust's beneficiaries. The Trust Protector shall also ensure that the terms of the Maroon Treaty are adhered to, and that the State of Loc Nation GPC's sovereign status is respected.

### 2. Co-Trustee Manager

The Settlor designates Rev. Dr. Christina Clement (hereinafter referred to as the "Co-Trustee Manager") as the Co-Trustee Manager of this Trust. The Co-Trustee Manager shall have the authority to manage, administer, and execute the provisions of the Trust, including decisions on the distribution of Trust assets and investments. The Co-Trustee Manager shall also hold the duty to act in the best interests of the Trust's beneficiaries, ensuring that the objectives of the Trust align with the mission and goals of the State of Loc Nation GPC.

## ARTICLE 3: GOVERNANCE OF THE TRUST

### 1. Trust Administration and Oversight

The Trust shall be administered in accordance with the terms outlined in this Declaration, under the oversight of the Trust Protector and the Co-Trustee Manager. The Trust Protector shall have the power to review, modify, or amend the Trust's provisions as necessary, while the Co-Trustee Manager shall be responsible for day-to-day operations and asset management.

### 2. Perpetuity and Duration

This Trust shall exist perpetually, in accordance with the Delaware Long Perpetuity Rule adopted by CLEMENT DYNASTY DYNASTY Trust, and the Trust shall remain in effect without limitation in time, unless otherwise determined by the Trust Protector in compliance with the laws of the State of Loc Nation GPC and applicable federal and state tax laws. As a Perpetuity Trust, it shall continue beyond the lifetimes of the current trustees and beneficiaries, ensuring the lasting

preservation and administration of the Trust's assets and goals.

#### ARTICLE 4: EXECUTION

In witness whereof, the Settlor hereby executes this Declaration of Trust on the 6 day of November 2024 by affixing their signature below:

Settlor:

Christina Loren Clement  
DL: Georgia 059277718 ID Exp 12/25/2027  
Date: 11/6/2024

#### **Trustee**

**CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC, TRUSTEE**

On Behalf of State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Trust

Date: 11/6/2024

CO Trustee/ MGR

**Rev Dr Christina L. Clement, COTTEE/MGR**

By: Rev Dr Christina Clement on behalf of

State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Trust, CoTrustee; Manager

Date: 11/6/2024

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Declaration of Trust is executed in the presence of the undersigned witness/notary, who affirms that the Settlor has voluntarily executed this instrument, and that the undersigned has witnessed the Settlor's signature.

**Witness:**

**[Name of Witness/Notary]**

**Date: 6, November 2024**